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Special report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Operation in Burundi

I. Introduction

1. The present report covers major developments in Burundi since my report of 19 May 2005 (S/2005/328), with a particular focus on the successful conclusion of the transitional process and the proposed international arrangements for the provision of support to the newly elected Government.

II. Transitional process

2. During the reporting period, there were further significant developments in the peace and reconciliation process, including the successful conduct of elections, the conclusion of the transitional process, and the installation of a democratically elected Government. At the same time, progress continued in the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration of former combatants and increasing numbers of refugees returned from neighbouring countries.

3. Regrettably, there were no positive developments regarding the inclusion of FNL (Rwasa) in the peace process, despite the joint declaration on the cessation of hostilities signed in Dar es Salaam, United Republic of Tanzania, on 15 May by the President of the Transitional Government, Domitien Ndayizeye, and the FNL leader, Agathon Rwasa. FNL elements continued violent attacks against the newly integrated National Defence Force of Burundi and also against civilians in some parts of the country.

4. On 3 June, for the first time since the country's independence, the people of Burundi were able to participate in elections for communal councillors. Candidates were nominated by 35 political parties and some 80 per cent of the registered voters participated in the elections. CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) won 93 of the 129 communes, gaining 57.3 per cent of the national vote, while FRODEBU took 23.3 per cent, UPRONA 6.3 per cent, CNDD (Nyangoma) 4.1 per cent, MRC 2.1 per cent and PARENA 1.8 per cent.

5. In general, the electoral campaign was conducted peacefully, except in Kayanza province where tensions between FRODEBU and CNDD-FDD supporters resulted in several acts of violence. Altogether, the communal elections were held without any serious disruption in 15 of the 17 provinces. However, violence in

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Bubanza and Bujumbura Rural provinces resulted in the early closure of 133 polling stations and one member of the South African contingent of the United Nations Operation in Burundi (ONUB) was seriously injured. Subsequently, with United Nations assistance, the National Independent Electoral Commission ensured that the elections were successfully concluded in the affected communes on 7 June. Security measures were reinforced in those communes through the deployment of ONUB military and police personnel, as well as National Defence Force and national police personnel.

6. The elections for the National Assembly were held as scheduled on 4 July, in a peaceful atmosphere. Only one minor incident was reported in Bujumbura, in which a National Defence Force soldier was slightly injured. Some 77 per cent of the registered voters participated in the legislative elections. CNDD-FDD (Nkurunziza) received 57.8 percent of the national vote; FRODEBU, 21.6 per cent; UPRONA, 7.1 per cent; CNDD (Nyangoma), 4.9 per cent; and MRC, 2.1 per cent. Following the election, President Ndayizeye, leader of FRODEBU, publicly congratulated Pierre Nkurunziza on his party's victory.

7. Subsequently, indirect Senate elections were held on 29 July, in which ballots were cast by the 3,225 newly elected communal councillors. The Senate is composed of 41 members: one Hutu and one Tutsi representing each of the 17 provinces; three co-opted representatives from the Batwa community; and the four former Heads of State.

8. On 19 August, Pierre Nkurunziza, leader of CNDD-FDD, was elected as President by a Joint Parliamentary Congress comprising members of the National Assembly and the Senate. On 26 August, the inauguration of Mr. Nkurunziza, who is the first democratically elected President in over a decade, marked the formal conclusion of the transitional process in Burundi. A number of Heads of State and Government and senior Government officials attended the inauguration ceremony. I was represented by the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, Jean-Marie Guéhenno. The final round of elections at the *colline* (village) level is to be held on 23 September.

9. In his inaugural speech, President Nkurunziza signalled his intention to crack down on corruption, crime and lawlessness, fight the spread of HIV/AIDS, improve security and implement measures designed to promote economic growth. The President also promised free primary education for all children and urged all Burundians to help rebuild the country.

10. On 16 and 17 August, the National Assembly and the Senate elected from among their members Imaculée Nahayo (CNDD-FDD) as President of the National Assembly and Gervais Rufyikiri (CNDD-FDD) as President of the Senate. On 29 August, the National Assembly and the Senate confirmed President Nkurunziza's nominees, Martin Nduwimana (UPRONA) as first Vice-President and Alice Nzomukunda (CNDD-FDD) as second Vice-President. On 30 August, President Nkurunziza nominated ministers for the 20-member Cabinet, the composition of which generally complies with the Constitution and the power-sharing arrangements in Government agreed on in the Arusha Peace and Reconciliation Agreement for Burundi, which envisaged that the Government should consist of 60 per cent Hutu, 40 per cent Tutsi and 30 per cent women representatives.

11. Altogether, donors provided $22 million for the elections through a trust fund managed by the United Nations Development Programme. This financing, combined with in-kind donations and the extensive support provided by ONUB, was vital in ensuring the successful holding of the elections.

Contacts with FNL

12. On 14 May, the day before the signing of the joint declaration on the cessation of hostilities in Dar es Salaam, 15 FNL elements were killed in circumstances suggesting premediated violence. The FDN claim that they were killed in combat was contested by the testimonies of some witnesses. Those deaths and the subsequent further clashes with FNL, in contravention of the joint declaration, undermined both parties' confidence in further negotiations.

13. On 9 June, the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania convened talks in Dar es Salaam between representatives of FDN and FNL in the presence of regional, international and United Nations observers. While the much-expected agreement on a comprehensive ceasefire was not reached, a joint communique was issued on 14 June, committing the parties to respect the 15 May declaration and to identify core responsibilities and establish a mechanism for its implementation. Subsequently, however, hostilities have continued between FDN and FNL. Furthermore, FNL has continued the forcible recruitment of combatants, including children. In a most welcome gesture, President Nkurunziza indicated that his Government would give priority to reaching an agreement with FNL to bring an end to hostilities.

Implementation Monitoring Committee

14. At meetings held on 20 and 21 June and 18 and 19 July, the Implementation Monitoring Committee, established under the Arusha Agreement, reiterated its call for the Transitional Government to implement the pending defence and security sector reforms, and called on the National Independent Electoral Commission to ensure the free and fair conduct of the elections, including strict adherence to the electoral calendar. At its July meeting the Committee congratulated the Transitional Government, the Electoral Commission, political parties and the Burundian people on the successful conduct of the communal and legislative elections.

15. On 8 and 9 August, the Committee held its final meeting in Bujumbura. The Committee issued a statement drawing the attention of the new Government and the international community to several outstanding provisions of the Arusha Agreement and called on the Government to complete their implementation expeditiously. The provisions were a conclusion of the repatriation of refugees and the rehabilitation of civilians affected by conflict; release of political prisoners; reconstruction and economic and social development; reform of the defence and security sectors; reform of the justice system; and bringing an end to impunity. The Committee, which has played an indispensable role in support of the peace process, also congratulated the people of Burundi and the transitional leaders on the conclusion of the transitional process. My Special Representative, Carolyn McAskie, who chairs the Committee, commended the invaluable contributions made by the Burundians, the Regional Peace Initiative, the Facilitator, the African Union, the European Union and other donors, whose support had been instrumental in ensuring the successful implementation of the peace process in Burundi.

III. Military and security developments

Security sector reform

16. During the reporting period, further progress was made in the process of security sector reform. The Transitional Government concluded the harmonization of all military and police ranks for both the demobilization of personnel and their reintegration into one of the two new security forces, the National Defence Force or the national police. The integration of the armed groups' combatants into the National Defence Force has been completed and the new Government is finalizing plans for training its personnel.

17. In May, the Mission, in cooperation with international donors, finalized a plan for a comprehensive reform of the security sector. The plan was communicated to the Transitional Government, which welcomed the initiative, but noted that it should be further developed in coordination with the incoming Government.

Disarmament, demobilization and reintegration

18. As at 15 August, 16,491 former combatants of the Burundian Armed Forces and the armed political parties and movements had entered the national demobilization process, including 2,909 children associated with fighting forces and 485 female combatants. It is expected that another 11,400 former soldiers from the Burundian Armed Forces will have been demobilized by December. The Ministry of Defence has reaffirmed its commitment to continue demobilization until the National Defence Force is reduced to 30,000 personnel.

19. The rapid pace of the demobilization process has strained the capacity of the executive secretariat of the National Commission for Demobilization, Reinsertion and Reintegration to implement a nationwide process of reintegration. Personnel from ONUB and the World Bank's multi-country demobilization and reintegration Programme (MDRP) have continued to work closely with the executive secretariat to minimize delays and it is expected that most reintegration activities will have commenced by September.

20. The disarmament of the civilian population also continues to face some difficulties. Under plans developed by ONUB, MDRP and the Burundian authorities, the disarmament of the civilian militias, namely, the *Gardiens de la paix* and the *Combattants militants*, was scheduled to start on 6 July. However, discrepancies in the number of militia members eligible for participation in the programme have delayed the process. Six verification teams were deployed nationwide to reconcile and verify the lists; however, by 31 August their work had yet to be completed. Since July, members of the *Gardiens de la paix* have been staging demonstrations protesting the delays and calling for the payment of allowances, which they expect to receive after they have been disarmed. Meanwhile, ONUB and MDRP have continued to work with the Government to expedite the process and keep the militias apprised of developments.

Police

21. The Mission continued to provide practical support and technical advice to the Burundian national police. The ONUB police component worked closely with national police personnel and the Burundian authorities in designing and

implementing the electoral security plans, which included the establishment of a joint operations centre. ONUB has also trained some 500 police officers in election security and procedures and 194 police trainers who have been deployed to 20 police training centres around the country. New learning modules have been developed jointly by ONUB and the national police.

22. In close cooperation with the non-governmental organization *Réseau des citoyens*, ONUB has prepared 135 judicial police officers. Corrections officers have continued to undergo training at correctional facilities. In cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Mission has trained 80 police officers in basic human rights and international humanitarian law.

23. During the reporting period, ONUB helped to facilitate the provision by the Government of the Netherlands of vehicles and communications equipment to the national police. The Netherlands is also providing assistance for the construction of six police training centres and the rehabilitation of provincial police commissariats in each of the 17 provinces. ONUB has worked to ensure that the construction programme is compatible with assistance planned by the Government of Belgium for the training of 20,000 police personnel. The Government of France has also identified areas for training assistance. In the meantime, ONUB is helping in the establishment of a coordination mechanism to ensure coherency among the various international partners providing support for the national police.

IV. Human rights and humanitarian situation

24. During the reporting period, the continuing military confrontations between the National Defence Force and FNL have had severe consequences for the civilian population in Bujumbura and Bubanza provinces. There have been many reported incidents of human rights violations by FNL, including targeted executions of civilians, abductions, extortion and looting. Populations have been displaced by the violence, and several visits to the affected areas have been undertaken by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, to assess the immediate needs of affected populations and ensure that assistance is provided.

25. FNL has continued targeting civilians suspected of ceasing to support the group or of supporting CNDD-FDD, some of whom were beheaded or otherwise mutilated. On 16 June, five civilians taking part in a religious service in Bujumbura Rural were brutally killed, and at least 10 wounded by grenades and gunfire. FNL deserters and those captured by the National Defence Force and interviewed by ONUB claimed that they had joined FNL to benefit from the demobilization package envisaged under the Arusha Agreement. Some of those interviewed, including minors, were recruited during the past five months and claimed to have received weapons and military training in Burundi and the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

26. During the same period, in the city of Bujumbura and Bujumbura Rural, ONUB has documented an increase in summary executions, reportedly by National Defence Force soldiers of suspected FNL supporters. During the electoral period, the National Defence Force carried out mass arbitrary arrests of suspected FNL supporters, including widespread cordon-and-search operations. Several deaths resulting from torture and ill-treatment were reported; however, most detainees were

released after questioning. During the communal elections, National Defence Force personnel were implicated in several fatal shooting incidents in communities in Bujumbura Rural and Bubanza.

27. In most cases, serious investigations have not been undertaken into human rights violations by National Defence Force personnel, who have frequently been transferred to different locations. ONUB has continued to forcefully raise reported human rights abuses with the Burundian authorities and has requested investigations of documented cases of extrajudicial executions.

28. Prison conditions in Burundi remain poor and little progress has been made in reducing overcrowding, which in many cases results from the very slow processing of cases and lack of resources. Ill-treatment and torture of detainees by police personnel during detention has been reported. Minors and adult inmates are not always separated, which has resulted in some cases of sexual abuse of minors. Irregularities in the detention of individuals, including holding them beyond the statutory limit, have also continued. On several occasions, individuals held illegally were released following intervention by ONUB.

29. ONUB expanded its campaign against sexual violence, which began in April, to target a wider cross-section of Burundian society, including communal authorities and traditional elders. This campaign has been well received by the public and should play an important part in efforts to change attitudes regarding sexual violence and the treatment of victims. Meanwhile, numerous cases of sexual violence among the Burundian population have continued to be reported, with most victims being minors. Many women remain reluctant to report rape, including for cultural reasons and fear of reprisals. ONUB continued to facilitate the provision of assistance to victims of sexual violence and to press for the prosecution of offenders. It will also assist in training the national police and the newly elected communal councillors on procedures for cases of sexual violence.

30. ONUB and the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) continued their follow-up to the joint investigation into the Gatumba massacre of 13 August 2004. However, the Transitional Government did not conclude its investigation. It is hoped that the new Government will give due consideration to concluding the investigation and issuing a report on the Gatumba massacre as a matter of priority.

Humanitarian situation

31. A total of 116,799 Burundians continue to live in 160 displacement sites nationwide, the majority in Kayanza, Ngozi, Kirundo, Muyinga and Gitega provinces. Furthermore, 26,077 Burundian refugees returned to Burundi between January and August, most to Makamba, Muyinga and Ruyigi provinces. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) facilitated 25,030 returns. The conclusion of the transitional process, the commencement of the agricultural season in September and sensitization efforts by the Tanzanian authorities led to a marked increase in the number of returnees during the past several months. The return of large numbers of refugees is likely to continue and the Government needs to continue to work towards the fair and equitable redistribution of land and a just resolution of land ownership issues.

32. Early in June, some 10,000 Rwandan asylum-seekers, who had been arriving since March, were declared illegal immigrants following a joint decision by the Governments of Burundi and Rwanda. From 12 to 14 June, the two Governments conducted a forced repatriation of the asylum-seekers from temporary sites in Ngozi, Muyinga, Kirundo and Cankuzo provinces. In the absence of any assessment of individual claims, the forced repatriation occurred in contravention of the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1969 Convention of the Organization of African Unity. Acts of intimidation, harassment and violence were employed by the Burundian and Rwandan authorities to hasten the return of the asylum-seekers. Extensive efforts to prevent forced repatriations were undertaken by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, ONUB, humanitarian organizations and the diplomatic community.

33. Also in June, some 7,700 Burundians who had gone to Rwanda between September 2004 and March for various reasons, including seasonal migration and fear of renewed violence in Burundi, were declared illegal immigrants under the terms of the joint decision by the two Governments. As at 31 August, some 800 people had been repatriated by the Burundian authorities in cooperation with UNHCR. The repatriation is being organized in accordance with the principle of voluntary return and under a case-by-case evaluation process conducted jointly by the Burundian authorities and UNHCR. In addition, the Governments of both countries have agreed to the establishment of a tripartite commission, in consultation with UNHCR, which would review issues related to the treatment of refugees and asylum-seekers by the two countries.

V. Deployment of the Mission

Military component

34. As at 30 August, the military strength of ONUB stood at 5,564 out of an authorized strength of 5,650, including 179 military observers deployed at 27 team sites. Infantry contingents are deployed in Mwaro, Cibitoké, Gitega, Muyinga, Bubanza, Ngozi, Bujumbura Mairie, Bujumbura Rural, Muramvya and Makamba provinces.

35. Major operational activities by the military component have included monitoring the ceasefire agreements; assisting the implementation of the disarmament, demobilization and reintegration process at the assembly and cantonment sites; and providing daily escorts for ONUB personnel, United Nations agencies, funds and programmes and non-governmental organizations. Some 50 military escorts were also provided daily in support of the communal and legislative elections and regular patrols have continued at the camps housing Congolese Banyamulenge refugees. Military operations were also aimed at deterring combatants from infiltrating through the border with the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and stemming the regional trade in illegal weapons, including through assisting in the monitoring of the arms embargo imposed against the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in coordination with MONUC. These operations were strengthened by the recent arrival of two additional patrol boats which completed the deployment of the ONUB maritime unit on Lake Tanganyika.

Status-of-forces agreement

36. In accordance with paragraph 10 of Security Council resolution 1545 (2004), a status-of-forces agreement between the United Nations and the Transitional Government was signed in Bujumbura on 17 June.

VI. Inter-mission cooperation

37. ONUB and MONUC personnel continued to be in daily contact and to meet regularly. Both Missions benefited from the sharing of information, technical expertise and logistical resources. The Missions exchanged information regarding lessons learned in areas including electoral assistance and disarmament, demobilization and reintegration and were in close contact during the return of Rwandan asylum-seekers from Burundi in June and July. ONUB continued to rely on MONUC air assets, while providing MONUC with logistical support for contingent rotations from the eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo. The third quarterly meeting of my Special Representatives for the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Burundi is scheduled for early October. My Special Representative for the Sudan, Jan Pronk, is expected to participate so as to enhance cooperation among MONUC, ONUB and the United Nations Mission in the Sudan. My Special Representative for the Great Lakes, Ibrahima Fall, is also expected to attend.

VII. Personnel code of conduct

38. ONUB continues to work to ensure compliance by all mission personnel with my "zero tolerance" policy on sexual exploitation and abuse. My Special Representative has repeatedly emphasized an approach that focuses on prevention and awareness, while establishing a system for strict compliance which includes identifying, monitoring, investigating and sanctioning any act of misconduct. During the reporting period, the Mission's Conduct and Discipline Unit focused on the enforcement of policies addressing misconduct, as well as the development of procedures to investigate allegations of misconduct and ensure a timely response, thereby enabling the Mission's leadership to more accurately assess the effectiveness of the policies and deterrence measures in place. During the reporting period, one civilian and two military personnel were found to have breached the code of conduct and were repatriated. On 15 July, ONUB circulated to all personnel an updated list of out-of-bounds locations.

39. In June, the Deputy Secretary-General, Louise Frechette, visited Burundi to deliver a special message on the code of conduct and sexual exploitation and abuse. She met with senior ONUB personnel and with representatives from the Government of Burundi, civil society, the diplomatic community and the United Nations country team. She acknowledged the Mission's efforts and level of commitment to upholding the highest possible standards of conduct. The United Nations Ombudsman, Patricia Durrant, also visited Burundi in June, during which ONUB personnel were able to raise their concerns both at a town hall meeting and through individual consultations.

VIII. The way forward: international support mechanism

40. As indicated in my previous report on ONUB (S/2005/328), my Special Representative has been conducting extensive consultations both in Burundi and in the region on how the international community can most effectively support the new Government in Burundi, including through the establishment of an international support mechanism. Those consultations with members of the Regional Initiative, the African Union and diplomatic and donor representatives in Bujumbura have demonstrated the extent to which the international community remains committed to supporting the new Government in Burundi, with a particular focus on reconstruction and development assistance.

41. While consultations on modalities are continuing, the proposed mechanism should support the reform processes currently under way, including those relating to the security sector, the judiciary and land ownership. It should also address civilian disarmament issues and the management of large-scale refugee returns; ensure coordination among donors for reconstruction and development funding; support national efforts to consolidate peace through reconciliation; and assure the people of Burundi of the international community's commitment to ensuring democratic, transparent and accountable governance.

42. It is also proposed that my Special Representative for Burundi would chair the mechanism, which would be supported by a small secretariat drawn from existing ONUB resources. The mechanism would include representatives of the Regional Initiative, the international donor community, the African Union and the United Nations and would convene monthly and hold joint meetings regularly with the Government of Burundi. Technical subcommittees reporting to the Chairperson would be established as required to address specific thematic issues.

43. On 13 September, jointly with the President of Uganda, Yoweri Museveni, I chaired a meeting with the Heads of State of Burundi and the Regional Initiative, as well as representatives of the African Union, donors and other international stakeholders. The participants in the meeting, which marked the installation of the new Government, agreed in principle on the establishment of the proposed international support mechanism as a Forum of Partners to support efforts to consolidate peace and promote development in Burundi. It was also agreed that the mandate and composition of such a forum would be further elaborated in consultation with the Government of Burundi.

IX. Observations and recommendations

44. The successful conduct of the national elections, the inauguration of a democratically elected President and the conclusion of the transitional process mark truly historic milestones for Burundi. I commend the transitional leaders for their perseverance and their statesmanship, which were instrumental in bringing the peace process to a successful completion despite the numerous obstacles encountered along the way. I also pay tribute to the Regional Initiative, the Facilitation, the African Union, the Security Council and donors, whose sustained support has been vital in ensuring that the people of Burundi now have a genuine opportunity for peace and stability after years of devastating conflict in the country. I would also like to pay a special tribute to the outstanding contribution that the late President of

the United Republic of Tanzania, Julius Nyerere, and the former President of South Africa, Nelson Rolihlaha Mandela, made towards the resolution of the conflict in Burundi. It is, however, the determined, positive engagement of the people of Burundi in the peace process that has been the most decisive factor in the achievements made thus far. Despite many fears and prejudices, the great majority of Burundians actively participated in the electoral process, voting resoundingly for peace in the country.

45. I would once again like to congratulate President Nkurunziza on his election. I am encouraged by the inclusive, conciliatory approach he has demonstrated so far. The nominations of the two Vice-Presidents and Cabinet members reflect the spirit of the Arusha Agreement and broadly comply with constitutionally mandated ethnic and gender balances in the Government. I trust that President Nkurunziza will continue to adhere to the principles of ethnic and political inclusivity in making further nominations for Government positions.

46. Despite the progress achieved in consolidating peace, significant challenges remain. Reconstruction, development, job creation, the rehabilitation of the nation's health and education sectors, the promotion of reconciliation and putting an end to impunity, as well as the conclusion of the security sector and judicial reform programmes and ensuring sound governance, are some of the key areas that will require sustained and enhanced international engagement and donor support. Furthermore, the transparent and accountable management of State revenues will be critical in maintaining donor confidence, promoting development and ensuring long-term stability in the country.

47. In my view, the early establishment of an international support mechanism as a partners' forum for Burundi, as outlined in paragraphs 40 to 42 above, would be an important demonstration of the international community's continued commitment to supporting the Burundian people following the conclusion of the ansition. Its establishment would also be in line with recommendations contained in my report of 21 March entitled "In larger freedom: towards development, security and human rights for all" (A/59/2005) with regard to sustained support for post-conflict peacebuilding. Should my proposal for the establishment of a peacebuilding commission be agreed upon by Member States, Burundi would be most appropriate for early consideration by the commission.

48. A key challenge confronting the new Government will be the restoration of peace and stability in those areas where violent confrontations are ongoing. Despite the promising contacts between the Transitional Government and FNL initiated under the auspices of the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania, negotiations have not produced tangible results. Regrettably, FNL continues to actively recruit combatants and perpetrate acts of violence. Clashes also continue between the National Defence Force and FNL, adversely affecting civilians in Bujumbura Rural and Bubanza provinces. I am encouraged by President Nkurunziza's willingness to pursue negotiations with FNL in order to conclude a comprehensive ceasefire. I call on FNL to act without further delay and in good faith to reach a peaceful settlement, which the people of Burundi so deserve.

49. As requested by the Security Council in resolution 1602 (2005), I intend to provide recommendations on the size and mandate of the Mission in the post-transitional phase in the country by 15 November. Those recommendations will be based on an overall assessment of the situation in Burundi following the conclusion

of the transition, to be conducted in the coming weeks. Priority areas requiring continued United Nations support will be identified, as well as the key benchmarks that would guide the implementation of an exit strategy for ONUB. Given the history of fragility marking post-electoral periods in Burundi, I do not at this stage anticipate recommending an immediate reduction in the Mission's military strength, while the civilian component of ONUB will obviously undergo the necessary adjustments.

50. In conclusion, I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the men and women of ONUB, who, under the leadership of my Special Representative, Carolyn McAskie, have continued to work tirelessly for the sake of peace in Burundi. My appreciation also goes out to the staff of the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations and the many bilateral and multilateral donors who continue to contribute in a major way to progress in the country.